



FINANCIAL.

STATE FINANCES.

The annual report of the Auditor of Public accounts, was laid before each house of the General Assembly on the 8th inst. The report was accompanied by eight different statements of accounts as follows.

No 1

A Statement of Moneys received and paid at the Treasury, during twelve months ending on and including the 10th day of October 1825, to wit:

Received for the revenue collectable by sheriffs, for the year	1796	20 00
Ditto	1820	858 54
Ditto	1821	1 563 48
Ditto	1822	1 371 63
Ditto	1823	66 653 08
Ditto	1824	1 397 81 72 176

For Bank Stock Fund, to wit: On lands granted under the acts of 1815, 1820 and 1825, 8,358 67

Ditto, under the acts of 1795 1797 and 1800, 2,425 72

Ditto under the acts for appropriating the land acquired by the treaty of Tellico, 120 35-10 909 74

For tax on non residents' lands, 9 275 86

For purchasers of non residents' lands, 11 74

For miscellaneous receipts, 1 704 96

For tax on law process, &c received by the clerks of the different courts; for tax on seals, received by the Secretary of State, and for fees received by the Register of the land office, 11 863 34

For amount received from the Agent of the Penitentiary, 3 839 99

For amount received from the Bank of Kentucky, for the distribution of stock, 119 340

For amount received from the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as revenue, 65 148 71

For amount received for the sale of land warrants west of Cumberland river, in the State of Tennessee, 5 171 80

For amount received for the sale of land warrants east of Cumberland river, in the State of Tennessee, 407 50

For amount received for the sale of lands west of Tennessee river, 11 400

Total amount received, \$312 095 18

PAID SAME TIME.

Warrants reported to have been paid by the Treasurer, 171 33 33

Stock subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 130 740

Total expenditures, \$302 072 33

Amount due from the Commonwealth on the 10th day of October 1824, (in Commonwealth's money,) 36 467 54

Making \$338 539 87

From which deduct the above amount of receipts, 312 095 18

Leaves a balance due from the Commonwealth on the 10th day of October 1825, of \$26 444 69

There still remains in the treasury \$300 in specie, and \$20 in Illinois money.

Note.—No report has been made from the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky since the first of July last.

No 2.

A Statement of Warrants drawn by the Auditor of public accounts on the Treasurer, during twelve months, ending on and including the 10th day of October 1825; showing the amount drawn for each source of expenditure, and the amount of Warrants paid and unpaid in the same period, to wit:

Sheriffs of 1821, for revenue overpaid and improperly paid, \$9 25

Sheriffs of 1823, for revenue overpaid, 406 16

Drawbacks on vacant lands, the pay of military certificates, claims improperly paid on and money drawn for the redemption of head right claims, 133 87

Slaves executed, 1 225

Public communications; the postage on letters sent and received by the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of public accounts, Adjutant, and Quarter Master Generals the postage on Commissioners' books forwarded by mail to the Auditor, are also charged under this head, 1 683 56

Purchasers of non-residents' lands for redemptions, 4 17

Military expenditures; for the pay of Brigade Inspectors attending brigade musters, Judge advocates and witnesses attending courts martial, 408 57

Money refunded for moneys improperly paid, and for taxes twice paid, &c, 162 56

Electors, 261 33

Lunatic Asylum, 10 000

Commissioners, of tax, for taking in lists of taxable property, 2 233 50

For the support of lunatics and idiots, 8 115 95

Clerks' services, for clerks ex officio services for record books and process, and for transcribing commissioners' book, 10 083 10

Jailors for attending on and furnishing fuel, &c, for circuit courts, and for committing, releasing and discharging criminals, 7 607 74

Public printers for advertising non-resident lands, 69 32

Public roads for pay of sundry commissioners, 204

Attorneys for the Commonwealth their salaries, 6 152 58

Contingent expenses for books furnished the Secretary of State for the use of the Commonwealth, (as per acts of last Legislature,) for sundry repairs done to the public buildings, for repairs done to the Court of appeals' room and for the attendance of the officers on said court, 4 671 05

Salaries of the executive and judicial officers, 33 282

Loans to the Penitentiary, 16 854 13

Executive officers for stationary, fuel &c, 2 355 93

Criminal prosecutions, for pay of venire men, witnesses and guards in part, including also the pay of sheriffs and constables in felonious cases, 17 298 47

Legislature, November session 1824 including the daily attendance and mileage of the members and the pay of witnesses, 22 691 59

Appropriations, November session 1824, including the compensation of the several officers of the Legislature, public printing, fuel and all other expenses, the compensation to the speakers of each house excepted, 14 927 72

Surveyors for copying entry books &c, 364

Distributing acts and journals, November session, 1824, 432 50

Kentucky Institution, for the tuition of the Deaf and Dumb, for the support of the indigent pupils, 1 455 62

Decisions of the Court of Appeals, 1 000

Sheriffs, comparing polls, 1 046 72

Clerks for accounts overpaid, 10

Total amount of warrants issued \$170 937 82

Warrants unpaid on the 10th Oct. 1824 that issued since the 17th of March, 1810, (all others issued prior to the above date are presumed to have been paid,) 476 58

Making, \$171 474 40

Warrants reported to have been paid by the Treasurer, as stated in Statement No 1, 171 333 31

Warrants unpaid on the 10th October, 1825, 142 07

No 3. is a statement of balances due to the Commonwealth amounting to 87 660 44—on which 92 297 67 is for loans to the Penitentiary which is in fact, a public expenditure;—and a statement of the Bank Stock owned by the Commonwealth as follows:—

BANK STOCK.

The amount of Stock owned by the State in the Bank of Kentucky on the 10th day of October 1825, is 417 690

Ditto subscribed in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, up to the same date, 334 363 63

Total amount of stock owned by the State, \$752 053 63

No 5 is a calculation of the probable expenditures for the year from the 10th October 1825, to the 10th October 1826, amount expected to be expended \$167 530.

No. 6 is a statement of the amount expected to be received at the Treasury, during the financial year, amounting to \$167 521 71. The anticipated expenditures and existing demands together exceed the expected receipts, by the sum of \$26,472 12, and the Treasury will be so much in debt on the 10th day of October next.

No. 7 is a statement concerning the penitentiary; The 'Loans,' that is, the expenditures which have been made on account of the Penitentiary, from its first establishment, amount to \$73 147 92

The Credits to 10 850 25

Balance, 62 297 67

Wm. Holman, present agent, received from the late keeper and agent, raw materials, debts and manufactured articles to the amount of \$55 604 11—nominal, not real value—He has paid into the treasury 2 275 36—and delivered materials to Mr. Scott to the amount of 718 35—about \$5000 more may be realized, the remainder is bad debts, loss on articles over rated &c. The debts of the institution to be paid by the Treasury amount to \$3 230 23.

No. 8, is a statement of the amount of tax paid by each county, and amount of expenditures in each county separately.

The Auditor's report was accompanied by the following letter:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Frankfort 9th November, 1825.

SIR:

You will be so good as to lay before the house over which you preside, the accompanying documents, from No. 1 to 8, inclusive.

Whether it becomes me as Auditor of Public Accounts, to offer to the legislature my views as to the practical operation of any acts; which they in their wisdom may deem expedient, or not, is doubtful. But having observed with some attention, the results of some, if not all the laws in relation to the Revenue, and believing that an improvement may be made in our financial system I have ventured to offer the following remarks on that subject.

The act of the last session of the Legislature in relation to clamptery and maintenance, gave to one class of non-resident claimants of land viz

those whose claims had never been entered for taxation, the privilege, until the first day of August last, to list their lands with the Auditor for taxation, and pay up the taxes and interest due thereon. It is believed that the largest portion of claimants of this description were not apprised of the privilege until the time had expired, and in many instances where they were informed of the liberty and were desirous of saving their lands, the amount of tax and interest exceeded the value of the land, and they of course would not pay it. Nevertheless, the revenue has been benefited somewhere about \$6000, and it is thought, that had the privilege been given without demanding the interest, it would have been benefited at least 15 or \$20,000. It is with the Legislature to say whether they will revive the privilege and modify it in such a way as will exempt the holders of claims of this description from the interest, and extend the time so far as in their wisdom they may think necessary to afford ample notice.

The holders of lands that have heretofore listed them for taxation and whose lands have been stricken off to the State for the non-payment of the taxes as they became due, and the time of redemption having expired, were permitted in the act above alluded to, and it would seem that no good reason could be adduced for the distinction. Some considerable advantage may be anticipated to the revenue, should the Legislature think proper now to let them redeem and re-enter their lands. The Legislature might then, with great propriety, adopt a system of forfeiture by way of escheat, which has heretofore been recognized by the Court of the United States as coming within the legitimate exercise of the powers reserved to the States, and thus save those unhappy collisions which now exist between the Federal and State Governments, and in the course of a few years put at rest forever those dormant claims.

The just expectation of the Legislature has not been realized in the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum. This is owing in part to the privilege given to the committees and relatives of this unfortunate portion of the community to retain the idiots at the rate of \$50 per year could the Asylum be fitted up with buildings spacious enough to contain the whole of this description of persons in the State, it is thought that \$10,000 would be amply sufficient for their comfortable support. Would it not therefore be wise in the Legislature to repeal the law in relation to idiots and make the necessary appropriation to complete the buildings?

Some inequality will necessarily result from the late change in the mode of valuation of taxable property, owing to the variability of the medium in which it is valued. About the time the commissioners began to take in the lists, the paper of the Commonwealth's Bank was at two dollars for one in specie, and when they finished it had risen in value fifty per cent. Thus it would seem that some more permanent standard should be adopted.

The Auditor is frequently much embarrassed in the collection of the revenue, by an almost indiscriminate grant of indulgence to the Sheriff, who too frequently apply the public money to private speculation, and then rely upon legislative aid to shield them from a judgment. I would therefore suggest the propriety of permitting the Auditor, in future to take judgment in all cases, and if an extension of time for the collection of the revenue be necessary, let it extend to the suspension of the execution only.

The establishment of new counties has been a fruitful source of expenditure as well as crime. Increase of offices, tippling shops and idleness are the general concomitants of the erection of new county sites.

With great diffidence and respect, I subscribe myself, sir, Your most obt. servt.

PORTER CLAY Aud. P. A.
GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH

A STATEMENT

Of the situation of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 10th day of October 1825.

Dr.

To Stock, \$334 368 63

Literary Fund, 143 917 44

Notes Payable, 2 370 424 30

Discount (since 1st July last,) 26 494 57

Individual depositors, 192 485 49

Amount due to branches and Principal Bank, \$294 640 64

Legislative Deposits, (boxed and sealed up,) 422 212 16

\$3 694 543 23

CR

By notes withdrawn and boxed up, \$422 212 16

Notes under discount, 1,623 740 41

Notes in suit, 281 899 94

Real Estate, 26 154 19

Amount due from Branches and Principal Bank, 204 112 49

General expenses, (since 1st July last,) 9 593 41

Amount due from Treasurer, 38 569 00

Cash on hand viz Specie, \$9 386 37

Eastern notes, 2 722 00

United States' Bank Notes, 5 124 00

Notes of the Bank of Kentucky, 4 817 25

Notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth and Branches, 1 065 712 01=1 088 261 63

\$3 694 543 23

A VIEW.

Showing the curtailment of notes issued by the Bank, and the amount in circulation on the 10th Oct 1825.

Total amount of notes issued, \$2 943 261 05

Cash on hand 10th October 1825, \$1 088 261 63

Add the amount due from the Treasurer on that day, which having been checked for in anticipation of the revenue, will shortly be repaid and when paid it is to be considered as so much out of circulation, 38 569 00

Add the amount of notes cancelled and burnt, 573 035 25

\$699 865 88

Deduct amount subject to be drawn for by depositors, 192 485 49=1 507 380 49

Amount in circulation on the 10th October 1825, 1 436 239 66

The amount of \$422, 212 16, boxed up is included in the above estimate of cash on hand.

To redeem the notes in circulation the Bank is vested with means as follows.

Stock due from the Bank of Kentucky, 477 460 00

Notes under discount due from individuals, 1 905 640 35

Real estate purchased by the Bank for debts due, 26 154 19

\$2409 254 54

Deduct amount of Notes in circulation, 1436 239 66

Leaving an excess of means, \$973 014 88

To the above amount of means, will be added the proceeds of the lands west and south of Tennessee, and the vacant lands, from time to time, as they are disposed of

Total amount of net profits of the Bank from the 10th Oct. 1824, to the 10th Oct 1825, 72 354 31

Out of these profits there has been paid as a balance in full of the appropriation of 20,000 to the Transylvania University, 2 421 56

To the Louisville Hospital, 7 961 32

To the Treasurer, 61 951 23=\$72 654 31

ATTEST.

O. G. WAGGNER Cashier

Kentucky Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SAUNDERS, Nov. 12.

After the presentation of a petition—Mr. Blackburn from the committee of P. & G. reported in favor of the petition for a Hospital at Smithland, recommending the appropriation to this object of the profits of the Princeton Branch Bank; in favor of the petition for a change of the place of holding elections in the eastern precinct in Hardin county; in favor of the petition of the Trustees of Hart Seminary for leave to redeem their lands and against their request to appropriate to that object the proceeds of fines and forfeitures; against the petition of Henry Bushon for compensation for land over which the road from Danville to Tennessee runs; in favor of a petition for an election precinct at Simpsonville in Shelby county; all which was concurred in, after limiting the appropriation in the first case, on motion of Mr. Gordon, to one year and after an unsuccessful motion of Mr. Chenoweth to reverse the report as to Henry Bushon.

Mr. Mays from the committee of religion, reported against the petition of Mary Deagan, Celia Doss, Patsy Birdsong, Rice B. Lyntacorn, James Jeffries, John B. Willis, Jane St. Clair Robinson, Abraham and Sally Sears, Judith Martin, Nancy Simpson and John Dick, for divorces, all which was concurred in after unsuccessful motions by Mr. New to reverse it in the case of J. S. Robinson.

Bills reported. By Mr. Bruce, to authorize the Trustees of Lewis Academy to sell the lands belonging to that institution, which passed. By Mr. James, a referred bill to establish an election precinct in Montgomery county, with amendments extending it to Lawrence, Grant, Butler and Hickman counties, to which Mr Underwood moved an amendment, when it was referred. By Mr. Spalding, a referred bill to amend the law appropriating fines and forfeitures with amendments which were adopted, and after other amendments, it passed. By Mr. Dyer, to provide for the safekeeping of Francis Irwin which passed. By Mr. Lee, to alter the mode of electing Trustees of Fleming academy. By Mr. Chenoweth, to change the place of voting in the Eastern precinct of Hardin county, which passed. By Mr. Maupin, a referred bill to alter the mode of taking in lists of taxable property, with an amendment providing for a valuation in specie, which was adopted. By Mr. Wilcox, to compel persons who have dug wells for salt water in Bullitt county and failed, to fill them up.

On motion of Mr. Breck, the bill to repeal the reorganizing act of last session and reviving the former laws in relation to the Court of Appeals was taken up. Mr. Hall moved to lay it on the table for the present and have it printed, which was opposed by Mr. B. Hardin and negatived.

Mr. Blackburn moved to strike out all the bill except so much as repeals the acts of last session. This motion was advocated by the mover and Mr. Hardin, when it was decided in the affirmative. The bill then passed to a third reading.

Mr. Hanson asked leave to bring in a bill to continue the law for appointing Commonwealth's attorneys. The motion was opposed by Mr. Turner

on the ground that the system was impolitic, and that of late, appointments have been made for charitable motives and without regard to qualifications. Mr. Hanson supported the motion on the grounds that the constitution vests the power of appointment in the Governor; that it is better to have only as many attorneys as there are judicial districts instead of one in each county; that the present system is less expensive and more judicious; and that it is better to give the appointment to the Governor than to the Judges. Mr. Logan opposed the leave and advocated the appointment of attorneys by the Courts, and their payment out of the Treasury, and intimated that it was not necessary that so many should be appointed as there are counties. Mr. Hardin was opposed to changing the system, because he was opposed to the principle of reorganizing any set of officers out of office. He thought the present mode more politic, and preferable to the appointment by the Judges. Mr. Turner said he was opposed to the reorganizing measures also; but this proposition was to continue a law which is about to expire. He would give the appointment to the Judges and restrict the amount drawn so as not to increase the expense. Mr. Brown highly complimented the attorney of his district and believed he would be continued under any system. On motion of Mr. Green the proposition was committed to the committee for courts of Justice.

Mr. Hall offered joint resolutions for raising committees to examine the public offices. A bill to authorize the insertion of advertisements in certain papers passed.

Leave was obtained by Mr. Fulton to bring in a bill to authorize gates to be erected on a certain road. By Mr. Bainbridge, to change the time of holding the Washington county court. By Mr. Hanson, to establish an election precinct in Clarke county.

An act passed, to change the time of holding the Mead county court.

Mr. Hanson offered a joint resolution raising a committee to examine the Commonwealth's Bank and burn the surplus notes on hand.

A message from the Governor communicating a letter to the Governor of Tennessee in the subject of the road from Danville to the line of that state; was referred to a select committee.

Resolutions from the Senate calling for information relative to the Transylvania University, were adopted.

The bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in December, was taken up. It was opposed by Mr. Maupin, and advocated by Messrs. Coleman and Sterritt, and rejected Yeas 40, Nays 41.

The bill to repeal so much of the existing law as requires the Courts to give judgment for Commonwealth's paper in certain cases, was laid on the table.

An act passed to remove the seat of Justice of Oldham county to Westport.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution instructing the committee for Courts of Justice to enquire into the expediency of consolidating the offices of the Commonwealth's and county attorneys, which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas obtained leave to introduce the house Green River bill, and Mr. Porter obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of William Daves.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

The usual standing committees were appointed and several petitions were presented.

Leave was given to bring in bills—On motion of Mr. Denny, to amend the law of conveyancing. Of Mr. R. Wickliffe, to authorize the insertion of advertisements in the Kentucky Whig.

Mr. J. Allen offered resolutions referring the different subjects contained in the Governor's

LATE FROM SMYRNA.

By the brig *Cherub*, at Boston, we have accounts from Smyrna (through our correspondent) to the 23d of Sept. We regret that the intelligence from the Greek cause is by no means favorable. Missolonghi and Tripolizza were in the possession of the Turks and it was currently reported and generally believed at Smyrna, that the Greek land forces in the Morea had ceased opposing the Turks, and fled to the mountains. The Greek marine, however, maintained its ground, and was continually dogging and harassing the Turkish marine.

The American Squadron under Com. Rogers, consisting of the *North Carolina*, 74, the *Constellation*, frigate, and sloops of war *Ontario* and *Erie*, were left on the 3d of September, at a village called Vonia, about 20 miles below Smyrna, where they were taking to water, having left Smyrna five days before.

Whilst the squadron remained at Smyrna, the crews were quite sickly with the dysentery, but when the *Cherub* passed them, Com. Rogers sent an officer on board with despatches for government, who informed Captain Rich that the sick were fast recovering, and as many were encamped on English Island, there was no doubt but it would soon cease.

We trust, says the Post, and hope that this unfavorable account from Greece, respecting the fall of Missolonghi, may prove untrue. We are unwilling to believe, without further confirmation, that this place which lately so bravely resisted and repulsed the attacks of Redschid Pacha, can have so soon surrendered to him, and that too after being furnished with a fresh supply of provisions and munitions of war, and having communication with the Greek fleet, which, it is not denied, was still in possession of the bay, & obliged the Ottomans to take shelter in the gulf of Patras. [18.]

* This place has been in the possession of the Turks for a long time.

ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship *Bayard*, Capt. Robinson, from Havre, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of Paris papers to the 1st of October inclusive. The depression of the Cotton Market at Liverpool, was heavily felt at Havre, where sales of Louisiana had been at a decline of two sous on former rates. The stock was 17,000 bags, which at 23 to 30 sous for Louisiana; 23 to 30 for Up-land—about 2000 bales were expected from Liverpool, which had a tendency to check the eagerness of purchasers—St Domingo Coffee selling at 14 to 14 1/4 sous, Havana 15 to 16. Rice dull, good qualities would fetch from 34 to 35 francs.

The Brandywine had not arrived, the wind having blown hard from the eastward for four days before the *Bayard* sailed. Mrs Geo W Lafayette, with her three daughters and two sons, were waiting her arrival at Havre. The liberal party at Paris, were preparing to give Gen Lafayette a grand dinner on his return. [19.]

THE GREEKS.

A letter from Smyrna of the 17th of August, received in this city, confirms the late advices as to the favorable turn of the Greek affairs had taken and adds that the loss of the *Turks* at Missolonghi was 9000; that of the Greeks 1500. It is however stated in a Vienna paper, that Redschid Pacha had collected troops and was again proceeding to renew the siege at Missolonghi—his head depended on his capture. But the place was open on the sea side and had received large supplies of provisions, and ammunitions from the Ionian Islands.—When the Greeks retook Calamata, the Egyptians lost 1200 disciplined troops.

According to the latest advices from the East, a corps of Egyptian troops, said to be 5000 strong, have landed in the Island of Candia. The Turkish fleet is at Suda, and the Greek combined fleet is cruising off Candia, in order to prevent the Ottoman Admiral from conveying to the Morea the newly arrived Egyptians. The temporary inaction of Ibrahim Pacha, whilst waiting for reinforcements, enabled the Greek Government to collect large forces in the Morea. A telegraph had also received a new corps of picked men from Romania, a country whose soldiers are dreaded by the Turks. A letter from Trieste mentions a rumor that Ibrahim Pacha had received instructions to declare in case of his subduing the Morea, that his father was independent of the Porte, and that the Isle of Candia and the Morea should be governed according to the Egyptian system of administration.

CHESTNUT BARK.

The bark of the chestnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice its much coloring matter as logwood. The coloring substance of chestnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1857 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple.—This bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron, it becomes a bluish black.—The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside, like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. Indigo has a greater affinity for wool than sumach, and in other respects it differs very little from sumach and gallnuts. The color obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

[Annales de l'Industrie Nationale]

A Large mass of Amber found in the Island of New Providence.—About the middle of last year a sailor being fatigued, sat down near the sea, on a block, which he supposed to be a stone. After having slept some time, in attempting to rise, he found himself glued to his seat. When he reached the vessel, one of his comrades remarked that he appeared to be scented with a very strong odour; and when he learned how it happened, he invited him to return, and endeavor to bring away the stone. The former had at first no inclination to comply, in consequence of its being too heavy; so much the better, replies the other you will make your fortune the sooner, for I believe it to be a large piece of Amber, which will sell for a large sum. He immediately mounted a horse, crossed the Island and brought away the stone. He showed it at first to a Jew, who offered him only the tenth part of its value. The circumstance soon spread, and the Captain of a merchant vessel, then in port purchased it of the sailor; and after passing through several hands, it was finally sold in England for £2300 sterling, at the rate of 86 Shillings per ounce.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *Hudson*, from London, and William Byrnes, from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 10th of October inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Stratford Canning, Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, was about to embark, with his lady, for Constantinople.

Lord Stratford was also about to embark for the Baltic, on his mission to the Court of St. Petersburg.

The United States Frigate *Brandywine*, Captain Morris, with General Lafayette on board, arrived at Havre on the 4th of October. She then proceeded to Cowes, where she arrived on

the 8th. It is stated, she looked badly in her upper works, and would be there repaired.

The Banking Houses of San te, Prudent, & Co. and that of Shields & Johns, in England, have stopped payment.

Three houses had failed at Manchester, one for 10,000; another for 25,000; and the third for 50,000.

The son of Admiral Mianis, who was despatched to England with the proposals of the Greeks to throw themselves upon the protection of the British government, had arrived. The mission will most likely be unsuccessful, as the government had not only dispatched a new minister to the Ottoman Court, but had interferred to prevent the arrangements making by Lord Cochrane to aid the Greek marine. The Courier of the 5th contains the King's proclamation upon this subject, in which he enjoins upon all his subjects, "strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as well as to all other belligerents with whom his Majesty is at peace, the duties of neutrality." It likewise declares, that if any person, in his dominions, shall be found guilty of assisting in equipping vessels against any country at peace with his Majesty, he shall be subjected to fine and imprisonment.

Two vessels, with stores for the Greeks, have left London in haste, for fear of being stopped by the government. But it is not only so common that the Greeks are to expect. The greediness of the English merchants for gain, blinds their eyes to the cause of humanity. This we are told that the Pacha of Egypt has expended a large part of the avails of the cotton crop, in arms and ammunition to use against the Greeks, and that two cargoes of Congreve rockets have been sent him from the Thames. If no cotton speculators blow up themselves but those who send Congreve rockets to blow up the Greeks, we should not mourn.

[N. Y. com adv.]

The late Gale.—At Basseterre, Guadeloupe; the gale was terribly severe. Of 900 houses in the town of Basseterre, scarcely ten have been spared—3-5ths of the number have been completely thrown down, and the rest more or less damaged in the walls or in the roofs. All the public buildings have been destroyed, or materially injured. Whole families have perished. The number of victims to this awful catastrophe amount to more than one hundred and fifty, of every condition and color.

By the brig *Leontine*, from Alvarado, we hear that preparations were making at Sacrificios, by the Mexican squadron, to attack the fleet from Havana with supplies for the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, where, on account of the scarcity of provisions, the scurvy had broken out. The fleet consisting of three frigates, a sloop of war, and two transports, sailed from Havana on the 19th of September. Mr. MICHELLINA, Minister from the Mexican Republic to England, had arrived in the frigate *Libertad*. He stated that a 74, a 41, and a 22 gun brig, might be expected hourly from England. A letter from the city of Mexico stated that the measles were raging in that place, and were daily carrying off great numbers. Major JAMES PETTY, late of the U. S. Army, died at Alvarado in August.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1825.

The article in our last copy from the *American Sentinel* respecting the trial and acquittal of Jereboam Beauchamp, was incorrect. The error arose from the circumstance of his being taken before two magistrates, when the attorney for the Commonwealth moved for a postponement of the trial, to enable the Commonwealth to obtain testimony from a distance, which was deemed material, to which Beauchamp readily assented, and agreed to postpone the trial until Monday the 28th inst.

We do not think it strange that the public mind should be prejudiced against Beauchamp; or if sent to further trial there should be difficulty in procuring a jury, after seeing published in the newspapers, every thing that is said leading to a suspicion of guilt, whether true or false, and nothing in favor of his innocence!

By a gentleman who arrived here from Frankfort last evening we obtained the following information. The bill which passed the House of Representatives repealing the law reorganizing the court of Appeals &c. was taken up in the Senate on Wednesday last, when a substitute was offered and passed by the casting vote of the Speaker. The substitute only goes to the repeal of so much of the reorganizing law, as provides for a fourth judge, for raising their salaries, and for the abolishing the title of *chief justice*.

On the same day a resolution in the House of Representatives, offered by Mr Breckinridge, the purport of which was instructing the committee of courts of Justice to inquire of the court of Appeals (old court we presume) for information why they do not proceed in the business of the court, was taken up, which brought on a discussion not only very animated but some part of which was intemperate. The discussion was resumed yesterday, and was progressing when our informant left Frankfort.

It appears from the report of the Cashier of the Commonwealth's Bank to the Legislature, published in this day's paper, that there will remain after providing for the payment of all demands against it an excess of means amounting to \$973,014 88 exclusive of the fund arising from the sale of lands. This shows that notwithstanding every attempt to discredit the paper of this bank by calling it "Rags," "Trash," &c. the day is not distant when it will be equal to the paper of any Bank in the Union. It appears that the whole amount of notes in circulation is \$1,436,239 66 so that after setting apart a fund sufficient to meet that sum, there will remain an excess of means equal to the sum above mentioned.

From the Auditor's report we also learn, that instead of a *Bankrupt Treasury*, the state holds stock

in the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of the Commonwealth amounting to \$752,658 64, as well as the money arising from the sales of lands in addition to the revenue.

We are informed by one of the Professors in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University, that there has already more than 270 students entered for the present session.

This has been the most remarkable day we have witnessed in Lexington for a space of 40 years. At day light the town was enveloped with a thick fog mixed with smoke, so dense, that a man could not be seen across the street, and continued so until nearly 11 o'clock, when it began to dissipate.

A. B. Fickle, the postmaster at Blountsville, Tennessee, who was lately convicted of robbing the mail, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the county jail, unless a pecuniary bribe is offered in the mean time; in which case, he is to be transferred for the remainder of the term to that establishment.—*Phenix Gazette*.

The London John Bull of September 26th, says that Mr. BROCKENBURY, his serious intention of visiting America. If he should come to this country, he will no doubt be received and entertained with that cordiality and courtesy, to which he is so eminently entitled.—[18.]

The grand New York bill which closed the celebration festivities, took place on Tuesday evening (Nov 8) and was attended by more than 4000 ladies and gentlemen. His fête is confidently asserted to be the most brilliant, extensive and costly that ever was witnessed in America.—[18.]

THE MAILS.

In addition to the late increase of the Eastern and Western mails to six times a week, we are glad to learn that the following very desirable arrangement has just commenced on the Ridge road to Cincinnati via Georgetown. The mail now goes three times instead of once a week as formerly on the above route. Leave Lexington Thursdays, Saturdays, and Saturdays at 11 A. M.—returning on Mondays Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 10 A. M.

MARRIED.

In Mason county, ST. WILLIAM HURST, of Lexington, to Miss SARAH P. DAULTON, of the former place.

DIED.

Departed this life, November 1st 1825 in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. Doct. JAMES WELCH. Doct. Welch was originally from the State of Pennsylvania—resided some time in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, and was for some years past a resident of Indiana.

He has left behind him an affectionate and afflicted wife and family together with an extensive circle of connections and friends, to mourn not only their irreparable loss but the deprivation to society and the world, of his talents and worth.

[Int. Register.]

By the Governor of Kentucky, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an atrocious assassination was committed by some unknown individual, upon the person of Col. SOLOMON P. SHARP, late a Representative in the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, from the county of Frankfort, at his dwelling house in the town of Frankfort, early on the morning of Monday the 7th inst. accompanied with circumstances of extraordinary barbarity; and whereas the General Assembly of the Commonwealth aforesaid, indignant at the outrage thus perpetrated in violation of law, humanity and social feeling, desirous of manifesting to the world his high respect entertained by them for the deceased, and anxious that his murderer should be brought to speedy punishment, did, by resolution approved this day, authorize and request the Governor to offer a reward of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS for his apprehension and conviction.

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH DESHA, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by authority of the said Resolution, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the sum of

3000 DOLLARS

will, upon the conviction of the assassin, be paid to the person or persons who shall apprehend him.—And I do enjoin it upon all officers of the law within this Commonwealth, and call upon all others, the good citizens and inhabitants thereof, to be active and diligent in their endeavors to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator of this foul and offensive crime.

Given under my hand, at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1825, in the 34th year of the Commonwealth.

JOSEPH DESHA.

By the Governor: J. C. PIKE, Sec'y. 47-5w

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, are hereby requested to meet at the office of the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, on Monday the 24th day of January 1826 at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing a President and eight Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them—

By order, M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

Nor. 21th 1825—47-5t.

Mercer Circuit Set. October Term 1825

JAN HANLY Compt' against WILLIAM LEWIS Deft

THIS day came the Complainant by his Counsel and filed his Bill of revisor herein against Nimrod Manlye Ex'r or Adm'r of the Decedent Wm Lewis and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Manlye is no Inhabitant of this Commonwealth and he having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's Bill herein according to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the Complainant therefore by his Counsel it is ordered that unless the said Defendant Manlye do appear here on or before the first day of the next April Term of this Court and answer the Complainant's Bill herein that the same will be taken against him as confessed and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two Calendar months successively in some public Newspaper of this Commonwealth authorized by law to make such publications.

A Copy—Teste, PHIL. T. ALLEN C. C.

November 25 1825—47-5m.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAWING OF CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES, Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.
First Day—Sept. 17, 1825.
NOS. 23, 24, 1.
Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.
NOS. 14, 8, 20.
Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.
NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of trustees, and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 29.
508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 8, 14, 20.
500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 23.
100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 29.
35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10.
20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29.
10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 14; 8, 20, or 11, 20.
5 DOLLARS, each, to the 81 tickets having upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 28.
2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets having upon them, either of the first six drawn numbers, to wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14, No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering, that if not presented before the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS, No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS.

Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1 PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 230 " 230

20 " " 100 " 2000

20 " " 50 " 1000

40 " " 10 " 800

760 " " 4 " 3040

384 PRIZES, - - - \$10,120

1140 BLANKS, - - - \$10,120

2024 TICKETS, AT \$5, - - \$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the ternary combination of 24 numbers; from 1 to 24, inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 280

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of Twenty per cent. Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations. The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order of the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price, (FIVE DOLLARS,) until the 25th inst.—after which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—therefore, it is recommended, that orders be made immediately; and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Venders and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if personal application were made. Letters will be addressed (post paid) to James M Pike, Louisville or Lexington.

It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to the object which this lottery is intended to promote, will not be backward in making their purchases immediately, in which event, the public may depend upon this class being drawn within the time above specified.

J. M. PIKE, Agent.

*Paid to Mr Yancey, in the Court House immediately after the Lottery was drawn.

Journeyman Printers.

Wish to employ immediately. Two or Three Journeyman Printers to work at book work. The best wages will be given. Knoxville Register, Oct. 7, 1825.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, I shall proceed to sell at public sale on the premises, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable in gold or silver.

A House and Lot.

Situated Maincross street in the town of Lexington, near the First Presbyterian Church, the property of the heirs of John Elder, deceased, do satisfy and pay to Robert M. Cunningham the sum of One Hundred Dollars, with interest from the 10th day of April 1818, until paid, with costs of suit; and also to pay to Thomas Gray One Hundred Dollars.

The Sale to commence between the hours of nine and two o'clock on Monday, the 5th day of December next.

WM. WEST, Commissioner.

November 12, 1825.—45-3t

NEW GOODS.

Alexander Parker,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and now opening at his Store opposite the Court House in Lexington, a choice assortment of

GOODS,

Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS, assorted
Casinets and Satiets, do.
Rose Blackets, do.
3 & 4 Point, do.
Twilled and Plain Bombazetts, do.
Plain and Striped Jaconets, do.
Cambric & Mulmul Muslins, do.
Italian, Mantua & Nankeen Crapes, do.
Merino and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, do.
Blue, buff and light colored fancy Prints, do.
Dark, and coloured Ginghams, do.
7 1/2, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Cotton Sheetings, do.
Best Steam Loom, do.
Ladies' cotton and worsted Hose, do.
Single and double sole Morocco Shoes, do.
Misses Morocco Slippers, do.
Valencia Slippers, do.
Children's Morocco Slippers, do.
Best Leaf Sarsaparilla, do.
Best Imperial Gunpowder Tea, do.
Which will be sold for Cash, on very moderate terms
Lex. Oct 29, 1825—44-1f

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

DOPOSE delivering a course of lectures on Law, respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint libraries, and the tickets of both will entitle to 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one of both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science. J. Bledsoe on Common Law and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity, Mercantile Law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE, C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39-1f

Printing and Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE at this Office, a quantity of Super Royal Printing Paper of good quality; also Medium Wrapping Paper.

Nov 4 1825—44-1f

COTTON YARNS,

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very Reduced prices, viz:

Five hundred, at 20 cents specie.

Six hundred, and all over, at 16 2-3 specie.

May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Frittelar & Robinson, Dr. E. Warfield, or at the cotton store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington, Oct. 14th 1825—41-1f

New and Sensible

GOODS.

Wm. Leary & Son

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE

Rendering their assortment very complete which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash at wholesale or retail.

Lexington 18th. November. 1825.—46-3t.

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—5th proof & Common proof

WHISKEY.

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.

JOHN BRAND.

Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45-1f.

LATEST FASHIONS.

